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News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

FOR SAFER AIR TRAVEL

Within the next year or so, planes may be using a device to lessen the high speeds now required for landings and take-offs. The device sends a flow of air over or into the wings to slow a ship, and can cut in half the runway distance required by a plane. The Air Force has been making successful experiments with the new landing system for the past several months.

TELL IT TO THE DOGS!

The people of Athens, capital of Greece, are fond of a siesta (nap) during summer afternoons. To help the nappers, Athens police have ordered an all-quiet period between 2:30 p.m. and 4:30 p.m. every day up to September 30. The police order bans all noises, including the barking of dogs. It is expected that the dogs will set up a big howl over this ban.

AID TO SMALL BUSINESS

The federal government's Small Business Administration is operating an "idea bank" to help develop commercial ideas. The agency lists inventions that a businessman might be interested in manufacturing, and thus seeks to bring the man with an idea together with the man who has money to turn the idea into a salable product.

TELEPHONES FOR DEFENSE

Bell Telephone Company is building a new system of trunk lines across the nation as a defense measure. The lines go mostly across open country, avoiding cities and other major target areas that might be bombed during a war. The new system would assure communications even if the present system were destroyed.

U. S. BASE IN SPAIN

Work is under way near Cadiz, in southern Spain, on one of the most important U. S. air and naval bases on the European side of the Atlantic Ocean. With an area of 8 square miles, the base will be 4 times larger than the famous British fortress at nearby Gibraltar. The port will harbor our largest warships, and an 8,000-foot runway will easily handle our biggest bomber planes.

NEW NATO HEADQUARTERS

A very modern, 6-story building is being built in Paris for the permanent headquarters of NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for the defense of Europe.

LATEST RUSSIAN DREAM

Moscow Radio says that Russia is considering sending a rocket, equipped with a tank, to the moon on an exploring trip. According to James Hartford, executive secretary of the American Rocket Society, the idea of using a tank on the moon is impractical at this time and ranks as "science fiction."



TEL AVIV, largest city of Israel, has fine buildings and shops

Citizens of Israel Are Building Modern Nation

Mediterranean Country Has Made Great Forward Strides, but Conflict with Arabs Creates Serious Problems

PARADES wound through the streets of Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, and Haifa—Israel's three main cities—a few days ago. The citizens of this country at the eastern end of the Mediterranean were celebrating the seventh birthday of their nation.

It was in the spring of 1948 that Israel came into existence. The small nation has come a long way during the seven years since the British gave up control of Palestine. While the new country still faces complex problems, it is no longer an experiment, but is a going concern and an effective example of what energy, imagination, and democratic government can accomplish.

Israel's progress is particularly impressive when viewed against the obstacles which have confronted the nation. Nature has not been as bountiful with Israel as she has with many other lands. The Mediterranean nation is a hot, dry country about the size of Massachusetts. While the coastal plain is fertile and well-

watered, inland areas largely consist of barren, craggy hills, or desert. Rich deposits of metals are lacking, and the land yields neither coal nor oil.

Moreover, Israel and the Arab states surrounding her are hostile to each other. This situation stems back to the time the British withdrew from Palestine. At the moment of their withdrawal, the Jews, who had settled in Palestine in increasing numbers over the years, set up their new independent state. The Arabs, who made up about 60 per cent of Palestine's population, opposed the move.

The Arabs claimed the territory rightfully belonged to them, and were supported by Arabs in neighboring lands. Fighting followed, and the Jews, convinced the land was theirs by historic rights, secured control of about 75 per cent of Palestine. The United Nations finally arranged an armistice, but a final peace treaty has never been drawn up. Armed guards continually patrol Israel's borders.

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U.S. Immigration Policy Discussed

What Limitations Ought to Be Placed on the Admission of Foreign People?

JUST about one month ago, a man named Edward Corsi was dismissed from his job in the U. S. State Department. Until then, Mr. Corsi had not been prominent in the news. By now, though, he has become well known. His dismissal stirred a heated controversy about our government's immigration policy.

Mr. Corsi, brought into the State Department as a "trouble shooter," was given the job of trying to smooth out some difficulties that were cropping up in connection with our immigration program. It soon became apparent that he disagreed sharply with various other high officials as to how these problems should be handled. The exact reasons for Corsi's eventual dismissal are still clouded, but it seems clear that the disagreements over immigration policy were largely responsible.

The conflict boils down to this: Mr. Corsi thinks our government isn't moving energetically enough in its efforts to bring certain groups of foreigners—especially refugees who have fled from communist-controlled countries—into America. State Department officials, on the other hand, contend that they are doing their best to carry out the refugee program as Congress established it.

The Corsi dispute involves many confusing technicalities, but it also touches upon broad and important issues of American immigration policy. As a first step toward gaining an understanding of these issues, let's take a look at the laws under which foreigners can be admitted to the United States. There are now two major statutes on the books.

One of these is the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. This measure is generally called the McCarran-Walter Act—named after two lawmakers who played a leading role in having it adopted. It sets forth our government's general policies and regulations concerning the admission of immigrants and visitors to American shores.

The McCarran-Walter Act is a permanent measure. Its provisions will stay in effect year after year, until Congress decides to change or repeal them. It doesn't automatically expire at some fixed future date. It establishes a fairly definite number of immigrants to be admitted yearly.

Our other major immigration law is a temporary one, the Refugee Relief Act. Passed in 1953, it is scheduled to expire at the end of 1956. Congress adopted this special measure to help certain groups of foreigners

(Concluded on page 2)

Questions on Immigration

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during the present time of international unrest and turmoil.

Under it, during the period from 1953 through 1956, America is to admit an extra 209,000 men, women, and children from abroad. This number is to be made up largely of refugees who have fled or been driven from the Iron Curtain countries and who claim to be anti-communist. Several thousand homeless orphans, as well as some close relatives of people already living in the United States, are also included in this second group.

Up to the present time, comparatively few people have been able to take advantage of the refugee law. By last April 8, fewer than 17,000 immigrants had entered the United States under its provisions. Scarcely more than 1,000 of these were actual refugees. About 600 others were



SCOTT McLEOD (left) is the State Department official in charge of handling the refugee law. Edward Corsi (right) criticizes the way in which McLeod performs this job.

orphans, and the remainder consisted largely of people with close relatives in America.

There are some important reasons why the program has been moving so slowly. The admission of each immigrant, under the refugee law, requires a tremendous amount of investigation and "paper work." American authorities fear that the communists may have "planted" would-be spies and saboteurs among the refugees who seek entrance to our land. Efforts are made to investigate each applicant's background and make certain that he is really anti-communist.

Guarantees

Furthermore, every prospective immigrant must be "sponsored" by a U. S. citizen. The citizen must guarantee that the newcomer will receive a home and a job in America. Also, it must be proved that the immigrant will obtain these essentials without displacing anyone who is already in this country.

In addition, the nation which gives up the immigrant must agree that it will take him back if the United States ever decides to deport him. Various countries refuse to make such an agreement.

In seeking to explain why the refugee program has made a slow start, State Department officials point to these requirements and difficulties. It takes quite a few weeks or months, they argue, to clear each applicant for entry into America. Within the near future, says the State Department, the number of immigrants coming to America under provisions of this law will greatly increase, for many investigations of refugees are now being completed.

Such an explanation doesn't satisfy

Edward Corsi and other people who think as he does. Mr. Corsi argues that the refugee program has been operated far more slowly than necessary. He claims that the officials who run it have concerned themselves almost entirely with the hunt for subversives among prospective immigrants, and have taken little interest in speeding the arrival of truly deserving refugees.

Corsi labels the present handling of the refugee act as "a complete failure and a national scandal." Defenders of the present administration reply that Corsi and his supporters underrate the importance of the security measures under which our government tries to prevent subversives from reaching America's shores in the guise of refugees.

Certain lawmakers, including Senator Herbert Lehman of New York, believe that the Refugee Relief Act should be amended so as to simplify the procedure for bringing refugees to America. They also think the life of this measure should be extended considerably beyond 1956. It remains to be seen whether Congress will act on any such proposals.

Other Measures

Meanwhile, several dozen bills concerning long-range U. S. immigration policy are before Congress. This subject has always been an important one in our nation, and it has frequently caused bitter political disputes.

Until after World War I, the government placed very few restrictions upon immigration. At certain times in our history, newcomers have arrived in large numbers—averaging nearly a million a year during the early part of this present century. In the 1920's, though, Congress passed laws that severely restricted the number of people who could come to our shores. By 1929 the following system had been put into operation:

Immigration from lands outside the Western Hemisphere was limited to wives, husbands, and children of American citizens; to certain professional groups; and to an additional quota of about 150,000 people each year. This quota was divided among the various foreign countries. Each nation's share was in proportion to



IMMIGRANT GIRL (in black) with her roommate in an American college

the number of our people—as of 1920—whose ancestry traced back to that particular country.

For instance, the 1920 census showed that about 44 per cent of America's people were of British ancestry. So Britain's maximum yearly number of "quota immigrants" to America was set near 65,000—or about 44 per cent of the 150,000 total.

This "national origins" plan discriminated sharply against would-be immigrants from southern and eastern Europe—against the Italians, for example, and the Greeks. People of these nationalities did not make up a big percentage of our whole population in 1920, so their countries received very small quotas.

The McCarran-Walter Act, our present basic law on immigration, continues the "national origins" system without many changes. Its quotas, moreover, are still based on our 1920 population. It provides for the admission of about 155,000 "quota immigrants" each year. (In addition, it permits most Western Hemisphere residents and certain close relatives of American citizens to be admitted without quota restrictions.)

Change Needed?

Some of the immigration bills currently before Congress would wipe out the "national origins" system for admitting newcomers to our country. This system is one of the most frequently criticized parts of our immigration policy. Americans who oppose it argue as follows:

"The total volume of immigration to America should be more fairly divided among the various foreign nations

than it is today. Immigrants from dozens of countries, including lands from which we now permit very few immigrants, have made valuable contributions to American life.

"It is undoubtedly necessary to limit the total number of immigrants coming to the United States. But we shouldn't maintain separate national quotas which practically exclude the people of certain friendly countries, including some of our best allies."

Defenders' Views

Observers who defend the quota system as it now works reply as follows:

"Most Americans are of British or northern European ancestry. Therefore the customs and backgrounds of such countries as Britain, Ireland, Germany, and Sweden are quite similar to ours. Most of our immigrants should be drawn from these and other northwestern European countries, and we should take only a small number of people whose national backgrounds differ widely from those of our majority."

So run the arguments as to the "national origins" system of admitting newcomers. Meanwhile, there are several other points of controversy about America's immigration policy.

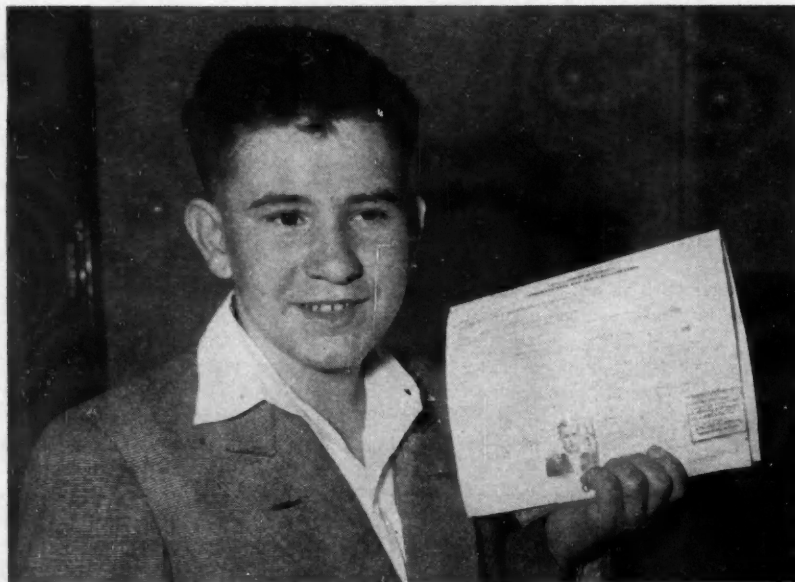
For instance, the McCarran-Walter Act makes provision for the deportation of aliens who turn criminal or who in other ways become "undesirable." It even provides, in some cases, for revoking the citizenship of people who have come to this country and have been naturalized.

It is generally agreed, of course, that we should be able to get rid of foreigners who come to our shores with definite criminal intentions. Quite a few Americans feel, however, that our present rules on deportation go too far.

For the average alien, especially if he has spent considerable time in this country, being forced out of America is a tragic and severe blow. Through deportation, therefore, we sometimes inflict far harsher penalties on foreign-born wrongdoers than are imposed on native-born people who may commit similar offenses.

Many people feel that the alien—once he has lived in this country for a number of years—should be subject to exactly the same kinds of punishment that native-born citizens receive. Others argue that the foreigner should always be subject to deportation if he disobeys our laws.

These are among the many issues that arise in connection with immigration affairs.



TEEN-AGE escapee from communist-ruled Poland who found freedom in our country to be a pleasant contrast to Red domination

The Story of the Week

Hundredth Birthday

The Soo Canals, officially called Saulte Sainte Marie, linking Lakes Superior and Huron, are a century old this year. It was 100 years ago next month that the first freighter, the *Illinois*, steamed through the canal system on its way to Lake Superior.

The Soo waterway now handles more shipping than the Panama and the Suez Canals combined. Big freighters pick up iron ore from the Mesabi mines in Minnesota and bring it to steel mills and factories in Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, and other Great Lakes cities. The ships also carry coal, wheat, and many other items.

In the busy summer season, as many as 100 vessels a day run through the Soo locks. Even more ships are expected to use the waterway when the



COLLAPSIBLE GUITAR. Blow it up and it's ready to play. Let out the air and it can be carried easily, without a case if one wishes.

St. Lawrence Seaway project is finished.

The Soo Canals are partly American and partly Canadian. The waterway follows the St. Marys River, which is too shallow and rocky for ships. The canal system is needed because the water level of Lake Superior is about 19 feet higher than that of Lake Huron. The Soo locks act as a stairway between the two lakes.

Changes in UN Rules?

Next fall, the United Nations General Assembly is scheduled to decide whether or not a special meeting should be held to talk about changing the 10-year-old UN Charter—the basic rules of the global organization.

In preparation for the fall Assembly meeting, a Senate group has been sounding out Americans from coast to coast on what changes, if any, they would like to see made in the UN's rules. Americans questioned thus far have expressed these and other views on the United Nations:

A small group wants us to quit the UN unless Russia leaves the world organization.

Some other Americans say Uncle Sam should stay in the UN, but that the global body's rules should be changed to give it more power to enforce its decisions than it now has.

A third group of citizens think we should continue to support the UN as it now stands. Though many of these Americans agree that the organization's Charter has certain weak points, they feel there is little chance for agreement between western nations and the communists on strengthening UN rules until tension between the two sides can be reduced.

The latter view has the support of

a number of prominent Americans. They include former Republican President Herbert Hoover, ex-President Truman, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of the late President Franklin Roosevelt.

What is your view on this issue? Send letters expressing your opinions to "Readers Say" in care of this paper.

Big-Power Meetings

The outlook was bright last week for early high-level talks among American, British, French, and Russian leaders on a peace treaty for Austria and other global issues.

A week ago, representatives of the four nations opened preliminary talks in Vienna on Austria's future. Yesterday, Secretary of State Dulles met with British and French foreign affairs officials to discuss additional details of the forthcoming Big-Four meeting. A date for such a get-together may already have been set by the time this paper reaches its readers.

Dust Storms

Ranchers and farmers in parts of Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Nebraska, and Wyoming are worried. Dry weather and high winds there are causing severe damage to soil and crops.

Not long ago, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson took a look at the stricken areas and asked farmers what they think should be done to help them. Mr. Benson is now going over various proposals for emergency federal aid to hard-hit farmers. He is also studying additional long-range programs to help prevent western areas from turning into a new dust bowl.

The fear of dust storms has plagued western farmers for a number of years now. Because of scarce rainfall since 1950, large areas of land are being damaged by winds. Recent blows remind farmers of the 1930's, when millions of acres of farm and range land were turned into wasteland.

Despite heavy damage to soil and crops in certain western areas, farm experts don't believe there is any real danger that a dust bowl will spread



BOYS REPUBLIC, CALIFORNIA. That address is sufficient to reach this self-governing high school. It has its own post office, shown here on opening day. The school is for boys from broken homes who need a new start in life.

over the stricken region. For one thing, they point out, farmers know much more about the proper care of their soil today than they did some 20 years ago. State and federal agricultural officials have also taken steps to control erosion over the years.

It's Good Business

In Indonesia a new school offering technical training to the children of employees of the American-owned Standard-Vacuum Oil Company—most of whom are natives of the Asian land—will soon open its doors. The school is being built and paid for by the U. S. firm.

Standard-Vacuum is one of many American-owned firms which are now doing business abroad under a new plan. They find that it is good business to conduct training and aid programs abroad. In this way, the firms get skilled workers for their plants, and create good will in lands where they operate.

The Arabian-American Oil Company, for instance, spends about 12 million dollars a year on various projects to improve living conditions and train personnel in Saudi Arabia.

Sears, Roebuck and Company, which

is now one of the 12 largest business enterprises in Mexico, has helped people there to set up a number of their own factories. Sears also helps train Mexicans along technical lines.

Many other American business enterprises are carrying out similar projects in other parts of the globe. A congressional group recently found, after making a survey of what American firms are doing abroad, that up to seven per cent of all money privately invested overseas is being used to improve living conditions—mostly in underdeveloped lands.

Ground Observers

The nation needs a Ground Observer Corps station for each 16 square miles of U. S. territory. That is the view of the Air Force which is now looking for thousands of additional volunteers to serve in the GOC.

Members of the Ground Observer Corps are civilian volunteers who work closely with our Air Force. They keep watch 24 hours every day, scanning the skies for unidentified aircraft.

The skywatchers are needed to spot planes which fly too low or too high to be picked up on radar screens. If the aircraft cannot be identified, fast jet interceptors take off to meet the planes and make certain they are not enemy craft before allowing them to continue in flight.

All told, there are now slightly more than 220,000 volunteer spotters on duty across the nation. The Air Force says this number should be increased to over a million by 1956.

President Keeps Informed

Although the President handles a great deal of secret information which can't be made public, he also keeps informed on many day-to-day events just as millions of other Americans do—by reading newspapers.

When the Chief Executive goes to work each weekday morning, he usually finds at least four prominent newspapers of varied editorial opinion on his desk. His first chore in the morning is to take a quick look at these papers and the news clippings prepared for him by his press secre-



THE SOO CANALS, between Lakes Superior and Huron, will be 100 years old in June. They carry more freight than the Panama and Suez canals together even though they are ice-bound and not used during the winter.

tary, James Hagerty. Mr. Hagerty and his staff also prepare regular news summaries in the morning and the afternoon for the President.

The Chief Executive gets other news from "briefing" sessions with members of his Cabinet and other high government officials. In a typical week, he listens to reports from Defense Secretary Charles Wilson, Secretary of State Dulles, and other members of his Cabinet. He also meets frequently with congressional leaders and holds a full Cabinet meeting on Friday.

In addition, the President gets a full report on national security matters each day. Finally, he frequently has breakfast, lunch, or dinner with prominent Americans and foreigners who provide him with views and information on specific issues.

Leader of Israel

Israel's chief policies, according to its Prime Minister Moshe Sharett, are to live in peace with Arab neighbors and strengthen its economy at home (see page 1 story).

Born 59 years ago in the Ukraine, a part of Russia, the future leader of Israel moved to that land (then known as Palestine) at an early age. Palestine was under Turkish rule in those days. After World War I, the Jewish land came under British supervision.

Sharett studied law and economics in Turkey and England. When he returned home, he worked as a newsman and became active in the movement to set up an independent Jewish country in Palestine. In World War II, he helped organize a group of his countrymen into a fighting unit for the British armed forces.

After the war, Sharett had a falling out with the British. They suspected him of helping those who were trying to win freedom for his country by force. Once he spent four months in jail because of his trouble with British officials.

When Israel finally became independent in 1948, Sharett was given the job of foreign minister. Early in 1954, after Israel's first Prime Minister, David Ben-Gurion, had retired



UNITED AIR LINES this month celebrates the 25th birthday of stewardess service on its planes. The girls (left to right) model uniforms worn during the quarter century, beginning with the original 1930 costume. The others are for 1933, 1936, 1937, 1939, 1941, and the present 1955 outfit. About 10,000 women work as airline hostesses today, including around 900 on United's planes.

from his job, Sharett stepped in as the Jewish land's leader.

Viet Nam in Trouble

For some weeks now, new trouble has been brewing in free Viet Nam—the Indochinese land which is already threatened by the communists of northern Viet Nam. Two powerful rival groups in southern Viet Nam have been vying for control of its government. Last week, they were engaged in open warfare in certain areas.

Though there is no evidence indicating that the communists are taking an active part in the southern Viet Name dispute, they will undoubtedly take advantage of the fighting to strengthen their position there. The Reds have long been waiting for an opportunity to extend their rule over the entire Southeast Asian land.

In this dispute, we and the French have been on opposite sides. We have been backing one faction, while the French have been supporting the opposing group. At our press time, the side we support appears to have the

upper hand in the struggle for power in southern Viet Nam. It remains to be seen if our differences with France in the Asian land can be settled without weakening United States-French ties.

Atomic Peace Ship

It is expected that Congress will approve of Eisenhower's plan to build an atomic-powered "peace" ship to visit ports around the globe. The vessel, if constructed, will be used to tell the world about our plans for harnessing atomic energy for the benefit of mankind. Displays on the ship will show how the atom can be used to develop power, to combat disease, to grow better farm crops, and to improve living conditions in other ways.

Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week's major articles will deal with (1) the Soviet satellite countries in eastern Europe and (2) the Bricker Amendment.

News Quiz

Immigration

1. What is the purpose of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953? When is it scheduled to expire?
2. How many immigrants may be brought into the United States under its provisions? About how many have already arrived?
3. List the major requirements that must be met before a person can enter the United States under provisions of the refugee law.
4. What accusation does Edward Corsi make concerning the way in which this law is being administered?
5. How do State Department officials reply?
6. What name is generally given to the present law which sets forth our country's long-range immigration policy?
7. Give arguments for and against the "national origins" system of admitting newcomers.
8. Tell of a dispute that has arisen concerning the deportation rules which are now on the U. S. statute books.

Discussion

1. Do you or do you not think there is ample justification for our government's "slow start" in carrying out the provisions of the refugee law? Explain your position.
2. Do you favor the "national origins" system of selecting foreigners who may come to America as immigrants? Why or why not?

Israel

1. What was the occasion of the recent celebrations in Israel?
2. List some of the big obstacles which have confronted the young nation.
3. Briefly trace the story of Israel's founding and growth.
4. What has been done about the refugee problem?
5. Describe Israel's industrial progress.
6. What achievements has this country made in agriculture?
7. Explain why the conflict with the Arab lands is so harmful to Israel.
8. Where has Israel secured financial help in recent years?

Discussion

1. What solution would you suggest for the problem of the Arab refugees near Israel's borders? Explain.
2. Do you approve of U. S. policy in regard to the conflict between Israel and the Arab lands? Why or why not?

Miscellaneous

1. Where are the Soo Canals located?
2. Do you think the UN Charter should be changed or left as it is? Give reasons for your answer.
3. Why do farm experts feel there is no real danger of a new dust bowl in drought-stricken western states?
4. What are the duties of Ground Observer Corps volunteers?
5. In what ways are American business firms helping to improve living conditions abroad?
6. How does the President keep informed on important happenings?

References

- "Immigration," *Time*, February 21, 1955, page 12.
 "The Atlantic Report: Israel," *The Atlantic Monthly*, May 1955.
 "Israel's Policy of Reprisals," by Moshe Brilliant, *Harper's Magazine*, March 1955.

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (a) is self-governing; 2. (d) it is becoming vigorous again; 3. (d) careful and wise; 4. (a) essential; 5. (d) satisfy; 6. (b) see or understand; 7. (b) word for word; 8. (a) numerous.



DELORIS ARNETTE, 18, of Enterprise, Alabama, chosen "American Homemaker of Tomorrow" in a contest sponsored by General Mills. She wrote an essay on why homemaking is more than housekeeping.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

He (at the movies): Is there a draft on you?
 She: No.
 He: Can you see all right? Is your seat comfortable?

She: Yes.
 He: Mind changing seats with me?

★
 "What's that dog worth?"
 "\$300."

"Who left it to him?"

★
 "When I was your age I thought nothing of a 10-mile walk."
 "I don't think much of it either."

★
 "I went to the dentist yesterday."
 "Does your tooth still ache?"
 "I don't know—he kept it."

★
 Salesman: For \$2,000 will you endorse our soup?
 Celebrity: For that amount I'd eat it.

"Was your employer surprised when you left?"
 "Oh, no, he knew about it before I did."

★
 Witness: And then he knocked me down with a leaf.
 Judge: A leaf?
 Witness: Yes, from a table.

★
 Prof: Why don't you answer me?
 Frosh: I did. I shook my head.
 Prof: You don't expect me to hear it rattle way up here, do you?

★
 A fanatic is one who can't change his opinion and won't change the subject.

★
 Mother (to young son): Tommy hasn't come to the party. Did you invite him as I told you to?
 Son: Yes, mother. I not only invited him to come—I dared him.



PICKOW-THREE LIONS



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY CRAIG

BUSES are the chief means of transport throughout Israel. The one shown (at left) is picking up passengers in Haifa. The map shows Israel's location (black area) along the Mediterranean and its frontiers with other Middle Eastern lands.

Israel's Rapid Progress

(Continued from page 1)

Lacking in natural wealth, Israel counts its people as its greatest asset. At the same time, Israel's people have—in many respects—been their government's greatest problem. No country in the world has had such a population expansion as has this young nation since it came into existence.

Behind the population expansion is the fact that Israel was set up primarily as a Jewish homeland. Down through the years, Jewish leaders in lands throughout the world dreamed of the day when their people might have a country of their own. Their hopes centered on Palestine where the Jews had lived in ancient times.

Giving a final push to the drive for a Jewish homeland was the persecution which the Jews suffered in Germany under Adolf Hitler. The German dictator falsely blamed Germany's troubles on the Jews, took their property away, and began a campaign to wipe them out. By the end of World War II, more than 6 million of Europe's Jews had been put to death.

When the new nation of Israel was set up, it promptly opened its doors to Jewish refugees from Europe and other areas. When the state was established in 1948, it had a population of about 650,000. Since that time, the population has climbed to 1,670,000. Most of the gain has been through immigration.

Swift Growth

No other nation ever grew so swiftly. When immigration was at its peak in the United States, it never increased our population by more than 2 per cent a year. Yet in the first five years of Israel's existence, population increase through immigration averaged 25 per cent annually. "If the United States was a melting pot," someone has said, "then Israel has surely been a pressure cooker!"

The task of feeding the thousands who came pouring into Israel, of providing them with clothing and welfare services, plus homes, put a tremendous burden on the new government. Yet today a majority of the refugees are making their own living.

More than 60 million dollars has been spent on housing, and more than 100,000 permanent housing units have

been built. Dozens of new apartment buildings may be seen around Tel Aviv and other cities, and many new farming villages have been constructed. More than 75 per cent of the newcomers to Israel are now settled in permanent homes.

The housing problem is by no means solved, though. Some 20,000 people are still living in wretched temporary quarters. Moreover, even though immigration is only a trickle of what it was five years ago, it has not stopped entirely.

In the past year or two, most immigrants have been Jews from other Middle Eastern lands where they have been treated with increasing unfriendliness by the Arabs. It was recently revealed that about one fourth of the Jews in Morocco—where Arab nationalism is strong—hope to emigrate to Israel. Thus, more dwellings will be needed.

By western standards, Israel's people are not well off, but they are far ahead of neighboring Arab lands. There is food enough for all in Israel, but few luxuries. Automobiles, for example, cannot be obtained without

a special government permit to show that they are needed for purposes other than pleasure.

Most of Israel's working population is engaged in industry and crafts. Major industries include food processing, textiles, and metal working. Diamond cutting is also important, for some of the most highly skilled diamond cutters in the world came to Israel among the refugees. Rough diamonds are imported, and are cut by these skilled craftsmen.

Until plans for hydroelectric power can be carried out, all electricity must come from imported oil and coal. Israeli officials hope that oil will yet be found within their own country. Drilling is now going on in the Negev, the large desert area in southern Israel.

Copper and iron ore in limited amounts have been found. Phosphates are plentiful, and potash and certain chemicals are secured from the Dead Sea.

Prime Minister Moshe Sharett and Israel's other leaders hope to make their country a major processing nation—that is, one which imports raw materials and turns them into finished goods for export. This would make Israel greatly dependent on trade with other lands. One obstacle is the high cost of transporting raw materials to Israel and of shipping finished products to Europe and the Western Hemisphere.

Many Israelis are engaged in farming, even though there is a scarcity of crop land. The most important crop—and biggest export—is the citrus

fruit grown in the sandy, irrigated soil of the coastal plain. Israel has a surplus of fruits and vegetables, but it must import meats and grains.

Farm output has gone up sharply in the past few years. Olives, rice, wheat, and potatoes are all important crops. Training of immigrant farmers and increased irrigation account for the rising crop yields. The area under irrigation has more than tripled since 1948. During the same period, the value of farm output has increased 2½ times.

Few individual farms are found in Israel. The people tend to group themselves in villages from which they go out and work on the land. Some farm communities are based on private enterprise and individual ownership of the land. Others are collective settlements where farm property is commonly owned and members pool their labor and share the rewards.

Need for Water

To what extent Israel can further boost its farm production depends largely on the availability of water for irrigation. The River Jordan, flowing from the Sea of Galilee to the Dead Sea, is a promising source of irrigation and power. However, for part of its course, the river flows along the border of the Arab state of Jordan, and the use of its waters has become a factor in the bad feelings between Israel and the Arab lands.

A plan to harness the river system and to share its waters among Israel and the Arab nations has been drawn up. The United States and the United Nations have cooperated in preparing the plan, and we are now trying to induce both Israel and the Arab countries to agree to it.

Progress has been made, but final agreement on all points has not been reached. Some observers feel that if we can get Israel and her Arab neighbors to cooperate on the Jordan Valley project, it may be the first step in preparing the way for an over-all settlement of the Israeli-Arab conflict.

Until such a settlement is reached, Israel will continue to have a hard struggle to keep on an even keel. The border shootings are a source of constant turmoil. While there are comparatively few casualties, the constant threat of war makes it impossible to carry on normal farming and trading activities in border areas.

To be prosperous, Israel needs to trade with Egypt, Jordan, and other Arab lands. They possess raw materials which Israel badly needs—oil, for example—and are also logical markets for the products of Israel's factories. Too, the continued hostility



PICKOW-THREE LIONS

MODERN APARTMENTS in Haifa, Israel. They are for veterans who fought against neighboring Arab states to keep their nation independent.

forces Israel to spend larger sums in maintaining an army than she otherwise would do.

The Arabs stick to their claims of territory taken by Israel in 1948. A particular sore spot is the existence of some 300,000 Arabs now living in refugee camps just outside Israel's borders. Most of these Arabs fled Palestine at the time of the fighting seven years ago.

The Arabs say that these refugees must be allowed to return and take over property which is rightfully theirs. The Israelis say that the Arabs would not have been harmed if they had stayed in the country, but that they cannot be allowed to come back now.

American officials and the United Nations have both been trying to settle the dispute. Our government wants a policy of friendship with both Israel and the Arab lands. We feel that continued hostility can only create confusion in the Middle East and play into the hands of the communists. Our aim is to promote the economic and political stability of the entire region.

Certain observers feel that both Israel and the Arab countries will have to give way to some extent if peace is to come to the Middle East. One suggestion is that Israel re-admit a number of the Arab refugees and make prompt payment to the others for property they lost, while the Arab lands—for their part—would recognize the existence of Israel and would acknowledge that the new country is a permanent addition to the family of nations.

Whether such a settlement can be worked out remains to be seen. If it cannot, Israel will probably need

Historical Backgrounds -- Noted Immigrants

AMONG the millions of immigrants who have come to this country through the years, it is true that there have been a number of undesirable persons. These have included gangsters who controlled gambling and other criminal activity in big cities. In recent years, our government has made a special effort to prevent the immigration of communists who might work subversively against our democratic government (see page 1 article).

For the most part, however, immigrants have become good citizens and worked hard to help make this country as great as it is. Many have been outstanding in the fields of politics, business, science, and the arts. This week we are going to discuss a few of our outstanding immigrants.

At the time of the Revolutionary War, there were several noted immigrants who made great contribu-

financial help for a long time. During its early years, the young country has had to depend on millions of dollars from abroad to make ends meet. These funds have been in the form of loans and grants from our government and the United Nations. Israel has also received large financial gifts from individuals and payments from the Germans because of wrongs done to the Jewish people under the Hitler regime.

(For a view of the Israeli-Arab conflict as it affects U. S. policies throughout the whole Middle East, see the March 21 issue of the AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

tions to the struggling colonies. Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury under the Constitution, was born in Britain's Leeward Islands, which are southeast of Puerto Rico. Albert Gallatin, who became Secretary of the Treasury under Thomas Jefferson, came here from Switzerland at the age of 19.



TWO FAMOUS immigrants: Andrew Carnegie (at left) and Albert Einstein

During the latter half of the 19th Century, notable inventors and scientists settled in the United States. Alexander Graham Bell, who pioneered the telephone, came from Scotland. Ottmar Mergenthaler, inventor of the linotype machine which made possible our modern newspaper, came from Germany.

In the field of art, there were Augustus Saint-Gaudens of Ireland and James Audubon of Santo Domingo. Saint-Gaudens was a famous sculptor, and Audubon a painter of American birds.

Andrew Carnegie, one of our earliest big industrialists, came from Scotland at the age of 10 and went to work in a spinning mill at 20 cents a day. From this lowly start, he went on

to build up the gigantic Carnegie Steel Company, from which he made a fortune of hundreds of millions of dollars. He gave away much of his money, more than \$350,000,000, mainly in the form of free public libraries for communities throughout the nation and in grants to research organizations.

German-born Albert Einstein, who died last month, was outstanding among comparatively recent immigrants. He came here in 1933, and his scientific theories opened the way to the development of atomic energy. Enrico Fermi, who died last fall, brought his scientific knowledge from Italy to the United States at the start of World War II. He was in charge of experiments that led to construction of the first atomic reactor.

Prominent in the field of music today are symphony orchestra conductors Leopold Stokowski, who was born in London of Polish parents, and Italian-born Arturo Toscanini. The concert pianist Artur Schnabel was born in Poland; pianist Vladimir Horowitz was born in Russia. Actors Bob Hope and Cary Grant are from England. Notable in high federal office is Justice Felix Frankfurter of the Supreme Court; he was born in Austria.

Many other outstanding immigrants could be named, and very probably you know of some in your own community. They may be found, working as good citizens, in almost every field of activity in this free country. The United States can truly be called a great "melting pot" of humanity.

NOTE TO TEACHERS: Cut along this line if you wish to save the test for later use. This test covers the issues of January 10 to May 2, inclusive. The answer key appears in the May 9 issue of THE CIVIC LEADER. Scoring: If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 2 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

The American Observer Semester Test

I. NEWSMAKERS. For each of the following items, find the picture of the person identified and place the number of that picture on your answer sheet. (There is one picture for which there is no numbered item.)

1. President of the AFL.
2. Premier of Russia.
3. Senator from Maine.
4. Prime Minister of Canada.
5. British Prime Minister.
6. Presidential Assistant on Disarmament.
7. Prime Minister of India.
8. Premier of communist China.

II. MULTIPLE CHOICE. In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

9. Surveys of U. S. family incomes show that (a) rising prices over the past 20 years have absorbed all the increase in family earnings; (b) families are better off now than they were 20 years ago; (c) higher income taxes have cut living standards for most families; (d) all families now earn more than \$5,000 per year.

10. The top-ranking fatal diseases in our nation today are (a) diphtheria and typhoid fever; (b) tuberculosis and pneumonia; (c) heart trouble and cancer; (d) diabetes and arthritis.

11. The use of assembly lines and improved machinery has resulted in (a) unemployment and poverty for almost half of America's workers; (b) government control of American industry; (c) more goods and a higher standard of living; (d) longer working hours and a shortage of labor.

12. America's two biggest labor organizations are planning to (a) form a political party; (b) battle each other for new members; (c) request that all wage rates be doubled this year; (d) combine.

13. For years, the biggest stumbling block to an Austrian peace treaty has been (a) Russia's refusal to agree to independence proposals; (b) U. S. and British opposition to uniting the nation; (c) the failure of the United Nations to consider the question; (d) Italy's desire to take control of the country.

14. The name of Edward Corsi is most closely identified with current disputes over (a) labor problems; (b) foreign economic aid; (c) immigration policy; (d) medical research.

15. The British Prime Minister has called for national elections later this month because (a) he feels the Conservative Party will win at this time; (b) he no longer has majority support in the House of Commons; (c) the Labor Party has insisted on an election at this time; (d) British law requires an election this month.

16. Nearly two thirds of the budget requested by President Eisenhower would be spent on (a) aid to other nations; (b) benefits for war veterans; (c) interest on the national debt; (d) defense programs.

17. In managing her world affairs, Indonesia has followed most closely the policies of (a) Korea; (b) India; (c) Red China; (d) Formosa.

18. An important reason for frequent revolutions in Central America is that (a) increasing numbers of people there resent extreme poverty; (b) our country buys only small quantities of products from that area; (c) the Organization of American States has failed to help the governments of that region; (d) the Central American nations lack goods to trade with other countries.

19. Italy's aggressive brand of communism has been brought about by (a) high taxes on the incomes of wealthy

industrialists; (b) a mutual defense agreement between Italy and Russia; (c) failure of the United States to aid the Italian government; (d) misery and discontent among the Italian people.

20. When recently approved plans go into effect, an army will be organized in (a) Central America; (b) West Germany; (c) Formosa; (d) Spain.

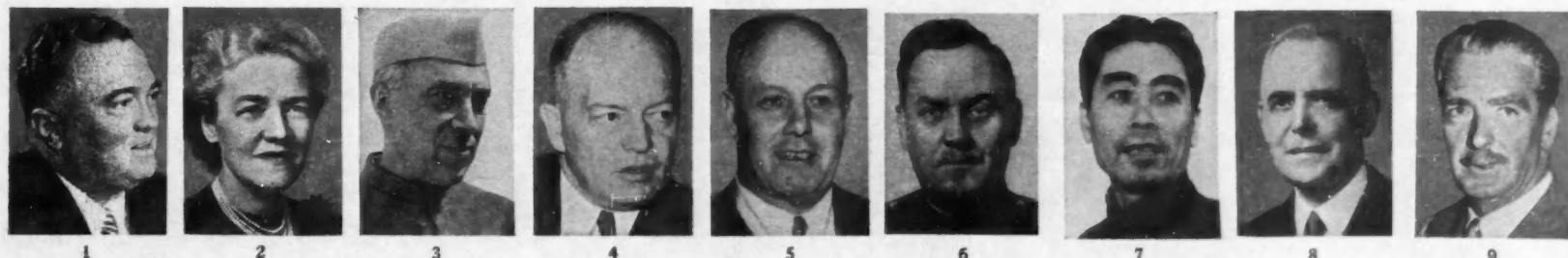
21. An important reason why Red China has not attacked the island of Formosa is that (a) the United Nations has forbidden such an attack; (b) the United States has been protecting Formosa; (c) Red China does not have the manpower needed; (d) Red China considers the island unimportant.

22. Spain's agricultural and industrial development has been hampered by her lack of (a) manpower; (b) strong leadership; (c) rainfall; (d) territory.

23. Civil defense preparation in the United States is best described as (a) inadequate; (b) adequate; (c) unnecessary; (d) excellent.

24. Almost everyone agrees that automation is inclined, temporarily at least, to reduce the number of jobs for (a) electronic and mechanical engineers; (b)

(Concluded on page 8)



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A Career for Tomorrow

Technical Work in Radio—TV

IN the April 18 issue of this paper, we discussed career opportunities in the general field of electronics. This week, we are dealing with a branch of electronics—the work of radio and television broadcast engineers and technicians.

Your duties, if you choose this work, will be varied. In general, trained broadcast engineers and technicians build radio and television stations, operate them, and work with crews in producing the programs heard and seen every day. In addition, they work for firms—such as the Radio Corporation of America, General Electric, Westinghouse, and others—which make broadcasting equipment and receiving sets.

Some of the groups of workers included in this field are (1) transmitting operators, who operate and maintain radio and TV transmitters and related equipment; (2) studio operators, master control operators, and field engineers, who are responsible for setting up and operating studio and field equipment; and (3) maintenance men, who keep the various broadcasting equipment in shape.

Your qualifications should include an aptitude for mathematics and a basic interest in electricity. Men who can announce in addition to having technical qualifications have an advantage in getting jobs, particularly in the smaller stations where the engineer often doubles as announcer.

Your training should include high school courses in mathematics, physics,

and other sciences. Transmitter operators are required to be licensed by the Federal Communications Commission—the government agency which supervises the activities of radio and TV stations. To obtain an FCC license, you must pass an examination prepared by the government agency. Successful candidates are awarded certificates as *first- or third-class operators*.

Only first-class operators can reach the position of *chief engineer*, who heads the station's technical staff and supervises the operation of transmitters. To qualify, you must have a thorough knowledge of mathematics, basic radio theory, advanced radio telephony, and FCC regulations. College training in engineering, or a course in one of the nation's better technical schools, can prepare you for the first-class operator's license.

Third-class operators can work the controls of a radio or TV station under the supervision of an engineer with a first-class license. A thorough knowledge of FCC rules is all that is needed to qualify for a third-class operator's license.

Other radio and TV engineers and technicians (those who work on all kinds of studio equipment except transmitters) need not be licensed by the FCC. However, almost all workers in this field must have a high degree of skill and technical knowledge before they are employed by the broadcasters or producers of radio and TV equipment.



STUDENTS gathered around a TV camera at a school which specializes in the training of broadcast engineers and technicians

The job outlook in broadcasting, according to the U. S. Department of Labor, is likely to be rosy for many years to come. There are now more than 3,000 radio and over 400 TV stations across the nation. Hundreds of additional television transmitters are expected to be in operation in the years ahead.

Though many of the broadcast engineers and technicians are men, more and more women are finding job opportunities in this rapidly expanding field.

Your salary, as a transmitter operator, is likely to be between \$5,000 and \$10,000 or more a year. The pay scales of most other workers in this field range between \$2,500 and \$8,000 annually.

The cost of training courses and other information can be obtained from such technical schools as the Northwest Radio and Television School, 1221 N.W. 21st Avenue, Portland 9, Oregon; and the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn 5, New York.

You can get a list of nearby technical schools from your State Director of Vocational Education, whose office is located in the capital of your state.

Pronunciations

Ben-Gurion—bēn gōōr'-on

Cadiz—kā-diz'

Haifa—hī-fā

Moshe Sharett—mō-zhā' shā-rēt'

Saudi Arabia—sā-ōō'dē ā-rā'bi-ā

Tel Aviv—tēl ā-vēv'

The American Observer Semester Test

(Concluded from preceding page)

industrial designers and supervisors; (c) unskilled workers in factories; (d) skilled craftsmen in the building trades.

25. Canada's great industrial boom during recent years is based mainly on her (a) fur and fishing industries; (b) varied climate; (c) large population; (d) mineral and timber wealth.

26. The leader of the so-called "neutralist" group of nations at the Bandung Conference was (a) India; (b) the Philippine Republic; (c) Pakistan; (d) Red China.

27. Bangkok, Thailand, is the permanent headquarters for the (a) North Atlantic Treaty Organization; (b) Southeast Asia Treaty Organization; (c) Pan American Union; (d) United Nations.

III. COMPLETION. After the corresponding number on your answer sheet, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes each of the following items.

28. Our newest weapon in the battle against polio is the _____ vaccine.

29. Spain occupies a strategic position in Europe, with coasts on both the Atlantic Ocean and the _____ Sea.

30. Which Latin American country produces most of the world's coffee?

31. Which nation buys the most goods from Canada?

32. _____ has settled her dispute with Yugoslavia over Trieste.

33. Name Uncle Sam's valuable waterway in Central America.

34. The island of Formosa is located 100 miles off the coast of _____.

IV. PLACES IN THE NEWS. Find the location of each of the following places on the adjoining map, and write the number of that location after the proper item number on your answer sheet.

35. This land controls the waterway between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea.

36. This nation has taken the lead in

offering atomic materials and know-how to other lands.

37. This African colony produces large amounts of uranium.

38. This territorial possession of the United States has great natural wealth but very few people.

39. This nation leads the world in wool production.

40. This communist land has a population greater than that of any other country in the world.

41. The Colombo powers first banded themselves together at a meeting held in this country.

42. This European nation has the largest communist party west of the Iron Curtain.

43. This land, formerly a U. S. possession, is now an Asiatic member of SEATO.

44. This Middle East nation is not on good terms with the Arab states.

45. This French colonial area of Africa seeks independence.

46. An "unsatisfactory state of affairs in agriculture" helped to bring about the resignation of a dictator in this communist land.

47. This Asian land leads the group of countries which say they have not taken sides in the struggle between communist and free nations.

48. This nation and the United States are jointly constructing the St. Lawrence Seaway project.

49. Headquarters of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization is in Bangkok, capital of this country.

50. This Pacific nation, defeated by the United States in World War II, wants to make trade deals with Russia and Red China.

